(e) FC1 under the Ministry of Food has been authorised, to take delivery of sugar imported by STC/MMTC and arrange for its distribution. These operations would be financed by FCI and the deficit would be reimbursed to thema through subsidy by the Food Ministry *so* that sugar is made available- consumers under the PDS at the approved issue price.

CO and (g) OGL imports by bodies other than state agencies like STC & MMTC are being monitored by the Ministry of Food. According to available information, the prices at which STC & MMTC have imported sugar are in. line with the import prices of other Indian importers.

(h) To ensure uninterruped supply of sugar for PDS, two monitoring committees have been, constituted under the chairmanships of Commerce Secretary and Secretary, Ministry of Civil Supplies, CA & PD respectively to take care of policy as well as operational aspects of sugar import. Periodical meetings of these committee are 'being held for assessing the situation and for taking remedial ac-tion, wherever required

Socio economic and environmental Eltaments in ESCAP Agenda

*3. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government in the light of Prime Minister's concern at the last ESCAP summit to the effect that developing countries should not allow the vieveloped countries to induct socio-economic and environmental elements in the. agenda or objectives of the World Trade Organisations, even in thinly veiledI'.from, under any such pretext or pretensions to nullify the com-parq&ye advantages that the developing countries enjoy; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to bring about a form consensus on this stand of the Prime Minister amongst the developing nations and with what success so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) India has been in consultation with various countries in appropriate fora to urge that while developing and developed countries alike must share actions to deal with genuine Social and environmental concerns, these should not become devices for protectionism. Most developing countries share this perspective.

ग्रेनाइट का निर्यात

* 4. श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में ग्रेनाइट के निर्यात में शीर्ष स्थान है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत को इस क्षेत्र में अन्य देशों से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में ग्रेनाइट के निर्यात के क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर चीन, दक्षिण कोरिया तथा कनाडा जैसे देशों के प्रवेश से भारत का स्थान शीर्ष से तीसरा हो गया है : और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ग्रेनाइट का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) भारत से ग्रेनाइट का निर्यात जो वर्ष 1992–93 में 504 करोड़ रू० मूल्य का हुआ था वह वर्ष 1993–94

में बढ़कर लगभग 600 करोड़ रु० मूल्य का हो गया । किन्तु, भारत कोचीन, दक्षिण कोरिया और कनाडा जैसे देशों से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी पड़ रही है ।

(घ) वर्तमान निर्यात आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत ग्रेनाइट एककों को 100% निर्यात अभिमुख एकक योजना, अग्रिम लाइसेंसिंग और ईपीसीजी जैसे लाभ मिलते हैं । प्रसंस्कृत ग्रेनाइट के निर्यात से जो आय होती है उस पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80 एचएचसी के तहत स्वीकार्य लाभ मिलते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रैनाइट निर्यातकों को सरकार के और "रसायन एवं सम्बद्ध उत्पाद निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद" के सामान्य निर्यात संवर्धन उपायों का लाभ भी मिलता है ।

Bilateral Trade between India and Cabs

*5. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be plea. sed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Cuba are to Step up the flow of bilateral trade and economic exchanges by identifying new areas in the economic fields and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the 2nd Session of Indo-Cuban Joint Commission held recently in Havana on 30 June-1 July 1994, both the countries underlined the need to step up the flow of bilate-teral trade and economic exchanges. The areas identified for expanding economic and commercial ties included, inter-alia, joint collaborations in the fields of tourism, sugar manufacture, powder metallurgy, fisheries and bicycle production; co-operation in science and technology and holding the meetings of Indian Culban Joint Busnete Council at regular interrafls.

Central legislation, for unorganised labour

*6. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are committed to enact Central legislation on unorganised labour; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons for delay in its enactment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR' (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There is no proposal to bring forward a comprehensive legislation for the unorganised labour as such.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations made by task Force on child labour

*7. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Task Force of Government had recommended in the year 1990 that all laws pertaining to child labour be integrated into a chid labour code.

(b) what are the other recommendations made by the Task Force in this matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had accepted all the recommendations of the Task Force;

(d) it so, whet are the details of action taken thereon; and

(e) what are the recommendations which have not been accepted together with reasons for non-acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA.): (a) to (e) The Task Force constituted by the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour sub-mitted its report in Deeamber, *19K*